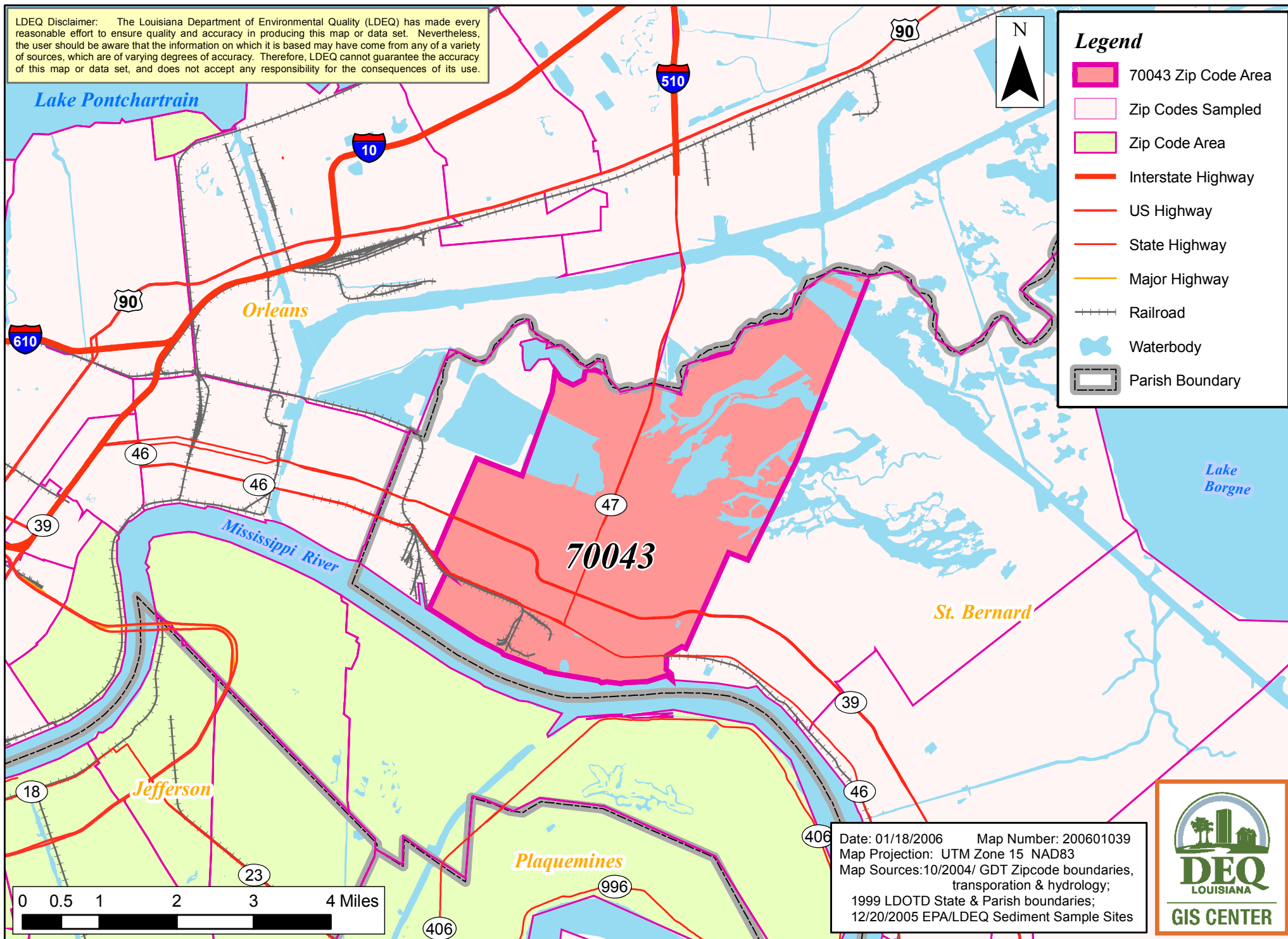


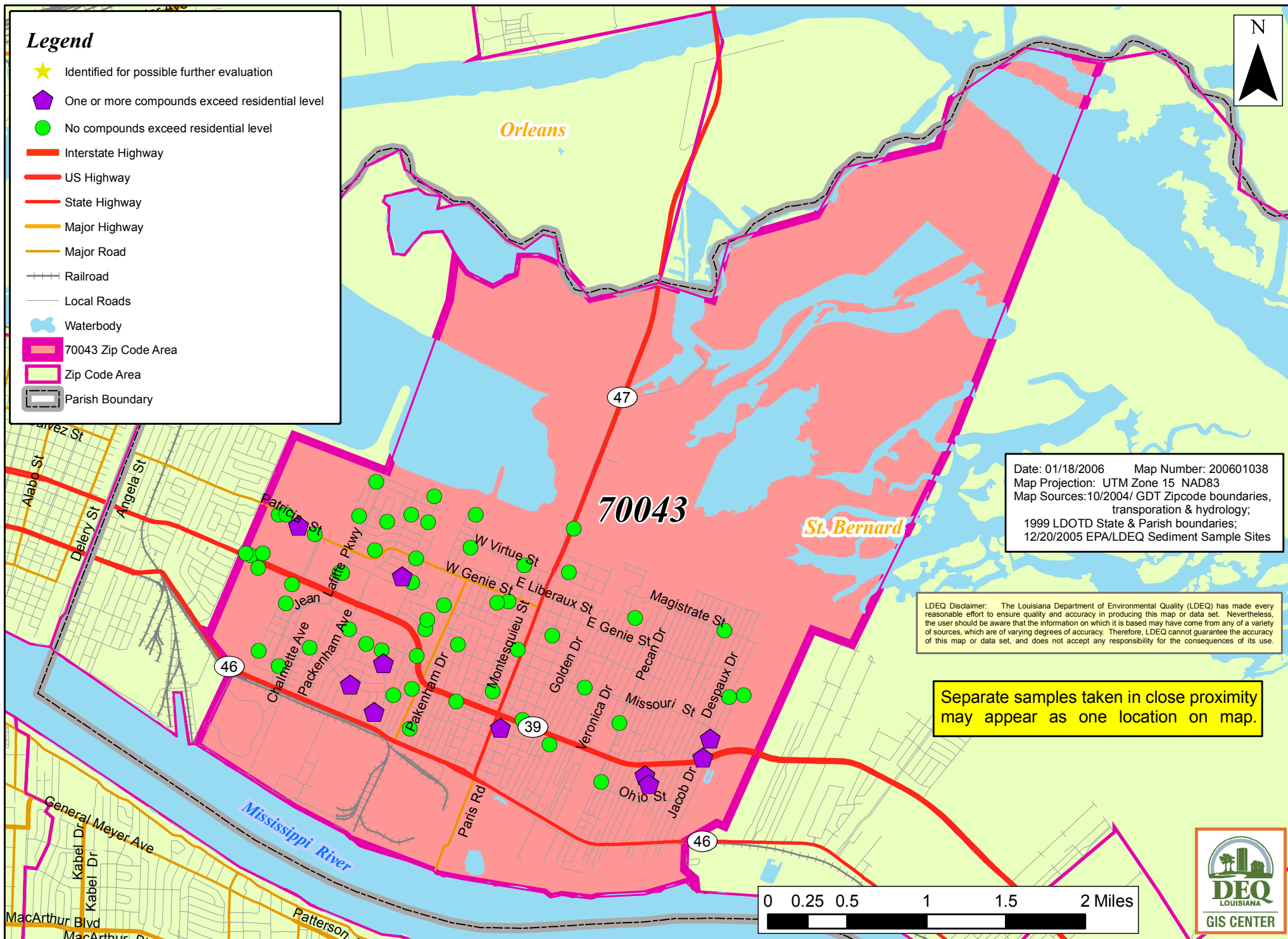
LDEQ Disclaimer: The Louisiana Department of Environmental Quality (LDEQ) has made every reasonable effort to ensure quality and accuracy in producing this map or data set. Nevertheless, the user should be aware that the information on which it is based may have come from any of a variety of sources, which are of varying degrees of accuracy. Therefore, LDEQ cannot guarantee the accuracy of this map or data set, and does not accept any responsibility for the consequences of its use.



ENVIRONMENTAL STATUS REPORT ZIP CODE 70043

Legend

- ★ Identified for possible further evaluation
- ⬡ One or more compounds exceed residential level
- No compounds exceed residential level
- Interstate Highway
- US Highway
- State Highway
- Major Highway
- Major Road
- Railroad
- Local Roads
- Waterbody
- 70043 Zip Code Area
- Zip Code Area
- Parish Boundary



Date: 01/18/2006 Map Number: 200601038
 Map Projection: UTM Zone 15 NAD83
 Map Sources: 10/2004/ GDT Zipcode boundaries, transportation & hydrology;
 1999 LDOTD State & Parish boundaries;
 12/20/2005 EPA/LDEQ Sediment Sample Sites

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Separate samples taken in close proximity may appear as one location on map.



SEDIMENT SAMPLE LOCATIONS WITHIN 70043



**Department of Environmental Quality
Office of Environmental Assessment**

OVERVIEW OF POST-KATRINA DATA FOR ZIP CODE 70043

The EPA and LDEQ tested the sediment and/or soil within the area flooded by Hurricane Katrina to determine if there were contaminants present that might pose a risk to residents or the environment. Samples were collected at 65 locations within the zip code (excluding the area impacted by the Murphy Oil Spill). Testing indicated a variety of chemicals were present in the sediment/soil. These chemicals included primarily metals, petroleum hydrocarbons (such as diesel and oil), and pesticides that were used years ago (such as chlordane, dieldrin, and aldrin). The presence of these chemicals is not surprising since some of these chemicals are naturally occurring in the soil and some are commonly used in every day life and, therefore, are present in our environment. The most significant findings of the sediment/soil testing are summarized below.

- Metals. Overall, the concentrations of the metals detected in the sediment/soil were below levels of concern. The only exception was arsenic. In general, arsenic was present in the sediment/soil at levels that are found naturally in the soil. However, at one of the locations sampled, arsenic was slightly higher than these levels. This finding is not uncommon since arsenic is found in many commonly used products such as pesticides, herbicides, fertilizers, potting soil, and wood preservatives.
- Petroleum Hydrocarbons. Diesel and oil-type petroleum hydrocarbons were found at the majority of the locations sampled. Polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons (PAH) (chemicals found in petroleum products, exhaust from automobiles, asphalt, etc.) were also found in the sediment/soil at some locations. The levels of these chemicals were below the level of concern except at eight locations. These elevated levels of petroleum-related chemicals are likely attributable to surface runoff from roadways and parking lots in combination with releases of petroleum products from vehicles submerged under floodwaters. Petroleum products naturally break down in the environment and it is expected that the concentrations of these chemicals will decrease to pre-Katrina levels over time.
- Pesticides. Several pesticides were found at a limited number of locations but in all cases the concentrations were below the level of concern with the exception of one pesticide at one location.

The sediment/soil testing results show little to no health risk in the areas impacted by Hurricane Katrina. In addition, sediments are no longer present at many of the locations that were sampled. Therefore, exposure to the sediment/soil is not expected to result in long-term health effects if people avoid obvious signs of hazardous materials, practice good personal hygiene, and use common sense. Some people may suffer from short-term effects related to dust, pollen and mold – which are prevalent because of the flooding and time of year.

Post-Katrina air monitoring results indicated that immediately following the storm, benzene concentrations near the Murphy Oil spill were elevated but decreased to below regulatory levels within a short period of time. Since that occurrence, the concentrations of chemicals and particulate matter in the air have been, and continue to be, below state and federal health-based regulatory levels.